

which started the season with 13 and finished with 11 clubs.

It was June 19, 1875, that Hartford and Chicago played their famous game, which went 11 innings and was decided by an error.

For Hartford, Arthur Cummings, the first man to curve a ball, pitched and allowed but six hits, of which Peters made two, while Hills of Hartford made three off Zettlein.

The game was played in Chicago, and for 10 innings not a run was scored. This was before the advent of fielders' gloves, which makes the defense of both teams loom up, as the box score shows both infields and outfields were busy handling the ball.

In the 11th Burdock, the Hartford second baseman, threw wild to first on Devlin's drive and Devlin reached third, scoring on Paul Hines' hit.

The ability of the pitchers is shown by Chicago's six hits and Hartford's eight. The umpire was "Billy" McLean, a retired pugilist of Philadelphia.

—o—o— FAIR IS FINED FOR VIOLATING CHILD LABOR LAW

Another State street department store was convicted in court of violating the child labor law when The Fair was found guilty on four charges and fined \$10 and costs on each of them.

The Lehmann store managed to wriggle out of several charges of violating the woman's 10-hour law by getting their so-called rest periods deducted from the legal working time.

The witnesses for the state were very nervous and seemed wholly under the influence of the store's attorneys. They contradicted the stories first told the inspectors.

Other girls, who appeared in defense of The Fair, gave remarkable exhibitions of mental juggling.

Jennie Swanson, 337 N. Menard street, hadn't the slightest idea in the world what she told the inspectors when they were around to the store,

although she did know positively how many hours she worked. And her entire testimony was favorable to The Fair.

An interesting fact that came out of the testimony was that a great number of the girls spend half of their relief time shopping in the store. Despite the fact they are being docked by The Fair they give no expensive time in buying goods there.

Inspector Nelson fought against allowing J. J. Buell, sup't of the store, to make any plea based on the rest periods.

"I went to Buell," said Nelson, "and asked him for his working schedule and that schedule did not mention rest periods. Now he brings the matter up in an effort to circumvent the 10-hour law. He has no record of these so-called rest periods, whatsoever. These periods should be considered part of the working time."

Buell acknowledged that the rest period was optional with the employe.

"We don't go to a girl telling her to take a rest period," he said, "but it's customary for them to do so."

Nelson testified that he stood in front of the store one evening before Christmas in company with Buell and saw girls leaving at 11 o'clock.

"I'm sure 2,000 employes of The Fair worked until 11 that night," said Nelson.

The cases of five Polish girls were non-suited on account of lack of evidence.

Mary Reiss, 1617 W. 63d street, 5 and 10-cent store, fined \$5 and costs for violating child labor law; Yondorf Brothers, Larrabee street and North avenue, fined \$5 and costs; National Tea Co., 2158 Belmont avenue, \$10 and costs, child labor law; Detmer Woolen Co., 205 W. Monroe street, \$25 and costs for violation of 10-hour law.

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Toronto, Canada, has a housewife's league.